

s- place in a cottage. "You will have
r. to cover your floors with thin, cheap
et carpets." "Then I shall hear his
steps the sooner!"

Read and Ponder.
On the 10th of October, 1859, the "Working Men's Association of Wake County," a most intelligent and respectable body of citizens, issued to the people of the State, an address, in which they portrayed the burdensome inequality of our present Tax system, and furnish the most irrefragable arguments why it should be changed. The Association is composed of tax-payers belonging to all parties, and was organized to obtain, if possible, simple justice in the laying of taxes. Demanding that slaves and lands should be taxed ad valorem, or according to value. We furnish the following extract from one of the pamphlets of the Association, which we have in our possession:

"The last tax bill has fully convinced us of the great and increasing inequality of this subject, and the urgent necessity of its reforming the system that the burden should be equally borne. Of its importance we are satisfied that you are all convinced. For the oppressive inequality and injustice of the system we invite your attention to the following illustrations from the last published report from the Comptroller of public accounts. By reference to Mr. Brogden's report to the last General Assembly, it will be seen that the aggregate valuation of 26,132,063 acres of land, listed under the revenue bill of 1856-7 for taxation, was \$6,075,771—or about \$3 29 per acre. This, added to the valuation of town property, gives a total of \$7,872,481, which paid into the State Treasury, as taxes thereon, the sum of \$146,150, (omitting fractions.) The aggregate of taxes paid by the polls listed at the same time was \$108,074, of which black polls paid \$75,462, and free polls \$32,612. The number of black polls given in was 150,423—a number, by the way, greatly below that returned in the Census of 1850; according to which, there were in the State, in June, 1850, about 154,000 taxable black polls. The black polls returned in 1856, at a low valuation, were worth, in round numbers, \$125,000,000. And if our slave population has increased in the same ratio since 1850 that it did during the ten years previous thereto, (and there is every reason to believe the increase, from many causes, has been much greater,) the total number of slaves in the State at this time would be 338,548. This would leave 157,613 slaves untaxed, worth, at a low estimate, \$112,567,800, making the aggregate valuation of the slave property in the State \$248,567,800. This amount of property paid into the State Treasury for the protection of its owners, which, in our opinion, is its duplicate capacity of property and persons, far exceeds that thrown around any other species of property by our laws, the sum of \$75,462, a little more than half the amount paid by \$97,442,817 worth of real estate. Is there any reason why such a distinction should be made between these two species of property? Why is it that \$1,000 worth of land should pay, as it did under the tax bill of 1856-7, \$1.50, while \$1,000 worth of slave property paid only 50 cents? In our opinion there is no just and good reason for such inequality; if there is, we have yet to hear it advanced.

Again: The tax on interest received, amounted to \$76,774. This sum is paid on about \$1,989,000 of money loaned. Thus it is seen that our system requires \$1,989,000 loaned, or other security, to pay a larger amount of taxes into the Treasury than \$248,567,800 worth of slave property. Is there any cause why \$1,000 in money at interest, *reduced by our law in its production to \$50 per annum*, should be made to pay \$2.40 for the protection of its owner, while \$1,000 in slave property, unrestricted in its production, paid 50 cents, and \$1,000 in land paid \$1.50? Under our bill of Rights, no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from their neighbors, except for good and just reasons. Why cannot this just, fundamental principle be extended in its application likewise to property, another important element constituting a State?

Again: The profits of capital invested in steam vessels, in ships of any kind, in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in or out of the State, bonds of any other State, and bank dividends, paid in 1858, \$11,643. This tax was collected on about \$24,000 of profits. In 1859, according to the last Census, there were in North Carolina more than \$9,000,000 of annual production, arising from manufactures, mining and mechanical arts, at a profit of 34 per cent., or over \$3,000,000. We have no data from which to estimate the increase of this annual production since that time, though we know it has been considerable. Why our legislators excepted this very considerable amount of profit from paying taxes we cannot tell. If the profits on the annual production of capital invested in various ways is to be taxed, and it surely ought, why not tax those of all productive investments?

Again: Under our peculiar system, and it is without precedent, peculiar in many respects, there was paid into the State Treasury the sum of \$12,379 by a portion of the labor and industry of our citizens. This tax on the energy, enterprise and brains of the community, which should receive in its development the fostering care and protection of our law-makers so far as possible, amounts to about one-sixth of the \$67,800 worth, as we have shown, by \$248,567,800 worth of one species of property. We are satisfied that this distinctive feature in our revenue system is so unjustly oppressive, so utterly subversive of every reasonable and established principle of political economy, and so openly at variance with the best interests of our State, that it requires no illustration in detail to convince you that a reform at least in this respect is imperatively demanded. Still, that you may more forcibly comprehend its injustice and inequality, let us for a moment look to its operation. Every citizen except ministers of the Gospel and our Judges, (and why exempt the latter, when all other State officers are taxed?) whose annual income from their labor is over \$500, paid, as a tax, 1 per cent. on their respective receipts. The clerk, the doctor, the mechanic, the lawyer, the overseer, your country officers, every one, though by untiring industry and virtuous economy they may be barely able to support their families, paid into the Treasury of the State \$1 upon every hundred dollars received. The foreman in the workshop, if in the receipt of \$500 as wages, paid, besides his poll tax, five dollars to the sheriff; while his neighbor, owning ten save mechanics at work in the same shop at the yearly wages of \$2,500 or more, paid to the Sheriff only five dollars and his poll tax. The overseer, with 20 hands under him, making for his crop over 100 bales of cotton, worth \$5,000, if receiving six hundred dollars, paid six dollars, and the employer, for that which produced him \$5,000 paid ten dollars. The employees of our different Railroad Companies each pay 1 per cent. on their receipts, if they amount to \$500; the individual stockholders, though they may receive 6 or 7 per cent. on their investment, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum, pay, with few exceptions, nothing. The clerk, in the receipt of \$700 per annum, paid seven dollars to the State; his employer with \$100,000 of State bonds in his safe, yielding him \$6,000 per annum, paid nothing. These illustrations might be indefinitely multiplied. In 1854, our Executive,

in his message to the General Assembly, reviewing our revenue system, remarks thus upon the inequality then existing:—"The poll tax on the day laborer and the capitalist is precisely the same; and it sometimes happens that the latter, like the former, is subject to no other species of contribution. In the one case it is an onerous imposition; in the other, a tax a thousand fold greater might occasion no sensible inconvenience." If in 1854 a reason existed for complaining against the inequality of the system, how much more have we to complain of now, when the poll tax, though much increased, is but a drop in the bucket, compared to that assessed on our laborer.

Again: The amount paid by merchants and others engaged in selling goods, wares and merchandise, was \$37,881. This sum was levied on \$11,365,000 of purchases; it making no difference under our system whether the same was ever sold, or ever returned the purchasing dealer any profit or not. This amount is more than half of that paid by \$248,567,800 worth of slaves, and nearly half as much as was paid by \$1,989,000 of money at interest. This \$37,881 is paid, not by the merchants themselves, but, as every one knows, by the consumers—a large portion of whom are those very men who pay 1 per cent. of their wages into the State Treasury. Of these merchants' tax, dealers in ready-made clothing paid 1 percent on their purchases—ten dollars for every \$1,000 worth of goods bought. Further, \$409,000 (in round numbers) employed in the purchase (not sale) of liquors, paid \$20,448 tax, or 5 per cent. on the amount bought. Further still, \$384,000 employed in buying and selling slaves, paid \$1,279; \$893,000 employed in other trade, paid \$1,786. Upon what principle of adjustment these various rates were agreed to we are unable to ascertain. If some were intended to operate in the nature of summary laws, we are of the humble opinion that our legislators did not give that time and attention to the consideration of the subject, demanded by its importance and its ultimate effects.

Again: \$1,952,400 worth of carriages, buggies and other vehicles, most of which are as necessary to our citizens as the comfort and convenience of our citizens, especially those of our own towns, as their sugar and coffee are, paid \$19,324, or one per cent. on their assessed value, and a greater sum than was paid on \$11,766,710 of town property. Further, 2,150 pianos, certainly as much an article of luxury as the buggy of the farmer which conveys his wife to church, paid \$3,225, or 3 of one per cent. on the cost, estimating that cost at two hundred dollars each.

These palpable and unreasonable inconsistencies and unjust discriminations might be multiplied, until every source from which our revenue is derived would, in the illustration, be exhausted. The limits of this address and your patience forbid any further details. To more fully substantiate the justice of our complaint, we will repeat the rates as above exemplified. Under the tax bill of 1856-7—

\$1,000 worth of land	\$1.50
1,000 in money loaned	2.40
1,000 in dividends and profit paid	2.40
1,000 in labor and industry	1.50
1,000 in goods purchased	3.78
1,000 in liquor	5.00
1,000 in capital invested in steam vessels, in ships of any kind, in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in or out of the State, bonds of any other State, and bank dividends, paid in 1858	25.00
1,000 in profits	2.40
1,000 worth of carriages, buggies, &c., paid	19.32
1,000 in pianos	3.22

Such are some of the inequalities of our existing revenue system. We ask you, can it be defended? Can any consideration, except self-interest, urge a solitary argument in favor of its continuance? To every tax payer in the State we address ourselves, and appeal to them for an answer after mature deliberation.

Speaking of the Democratic Platform the Raleigh Register says: "But it is a vital matter of State concern that we wish to call the especial attention of our readers—the following is one of the planks of this rickety platform:—
11. Resolved, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution, State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction of this bill by the Opposition party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust, at the same time we deem it the duty of the Legislature when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State.
Now, when it is remembered that this party was the first to "disturb the compromises of the Constitution"—that the fact is notorious that a very large number of them—their Organ, the Raleigh Standard, among the number—were for an alteration of the Constitution by legislative amendments, so as to secure ad valorem taxation—and when it is well known that if the Whigs had failed in their Convention to advocate an alteration of the Constitution for the purpose above indicated, the Democrats would have come forward with the proposition, we cannot be charged with a want of charity, for saying that the prate about altering the Constitution or disturbing its compromises is all sheer humbug, and an attempt to dupe the people.—But let us look at this resolution a little more closely. The resolution "deprecates the introduction at this time by the Opposition party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of Constitutional amendment affecting the basis on which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust; at the same time we believe it to be the duty of the Legislature, when passing acts for the raising of revenue so to adjust taxation as to bear as equally as possible within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in sections of the State." We are not disposed to be hypocritical when we have so much that is the subject of fair criticism to deal with; but we take leave to tell the authors of the above resolution, that by using the word "premature" they have conceded that the alteration of the Constitution for the purpose of securing ad valorem taxation is a mere question of time with them—that the

time will come when they will be ready to "disturb the compromises of the Constitution" which they are now so careful of, and so alter it as to place negro property upon an exact footing of equality as far as bearing the burdens of taxation is concerned, with the rest of the property of the State. Again, with what reason can these Democrats speak of a measure as "premature," and yet, by using the word "premature," say in substance that when in their opinion the proper time arrives they will resort to it, "unjust" as it may be; and further, we ask, why would the measure be more unjust now than when they will be ready to advocate it, some two, four, six, eight, or ten years hence? Are not these men on the horns of a dilemma, from which there is no chance of escape for them? But once more, if there can be a time when equality of taxation can be justly resorted to, it is this very present time, when, for the purpose of meeting the State Debt, taxes are in the course of constant and rapid increase, and this is the time when equality of taxation would stop the just complaints of those who protest against the unjust discrimination made in favor of slave property, by the present Constitution. But to go on—the latter part of the resolution proposes to raise revenue by taxes which will bear as equally as possible upon all the subjects of taxation within the limits of the Constitution.

Now, we ask the reader to note two things: 1st. These Democrats are ready to lay the burdens of taxes equally on all subjects of taxation in the State, save and except slave property, for that property cannot, "within the limits of the Constitution," be subjected to equal burdens, and the Democracy think it would be "premature" just now, so to alter the Constitution as to make slave property pay an equal amount of taxes according to its value with other property.

2d. What becomes now of all Gov. Ellis' tremendous criticism and coruscating within his speech on Friday night when he said the Whig platform would tax child's toys, and medicines, and spoons, and forks, &c., &c., when he has accepted, and now stands upon a platform which proposes to tax equality all interests and classes of property in all sections of the State, save and except slave property? We will thank His Excellency if he will send us a special message, and tell us how he will get out of this fix? We call his special attention to this matter, and will await patiently his answer.

Gov. Ellis' Speech.
It is seldom that we have read a more undignified and less truthful harangue than that delivered by the Governor of North Carolina to his party friends who had just nominated him for re-election. We copy it in another column.

As a specimen of dignity, see the very small and twice repeated assertion that the Opposition Convention which lately met in Raleigh was "a band of superannuated, disappointed politicians," "ancient office seekers," &c. What a pitiful exhibition of spite, against a body of two hundred and fifty respectable citizens of North Carolina, who had assembled to exercise the dearest rights of freemen, and who would probably have escaped the denunciations of Gov. Ellis, and been regarded by him as marvellous nominators, if they had assembled to nominate him. Let the reader pass over in his mind the numerous eminent men who were prominent actors in that Convention, who have served their country in public and bear unblemished reputations in private, and then let him say if such men were fit subjects for the low and little aspersions of the Governor of the State, merely because they happen to differ from him in politics, and were assembled to nominate a gentleman to oppose him for the high office which he fills. It seems to us that a gentleman of any delicacy of feeling or nobleness of heart would treat a body assembled for such an object with most scrupulous courtesy, even supposing its members to be less deserving than they were of the respect of the Governor of the State. His sneers at those men of age and experience and wisdom and patriotism, remind us of a passage in the Book of Kings, where it is recorded that a parcel of irreverent "little children," (the "Young America" of that day,) mocked the prophet Elisha, "and said unto him, Go up, thou bald head; go up, thou bald head." Before the Summer ends, our present Governor, who thus sneers at age, may meet, politically, a fate like theirs.

As a specimen of the recklessness of truth in this harangue, see the assertion that the opposition party "mainly consists" of superannuated, disappointed politicians. The party mainly consists, as all parties do, as every candid man will admit, of young and middle aged, not superannuated men; and so far from any party in North Carolina mainly consisting of disappointed politicians, it would scarcely be true to assert that one in fifty of any party in North Carolina had ever aspired to political distinction. We are not among those who ever asked or desired or expected office, and we think that, in the main, "the post of honor is the private station," but it still becomes one who, like Gov. Ellis, has been so often a candidate and has lived upon the public ever since he grew to manhood, to indulge in any reproach of those who, like himself, have aspired to political honors or emoluments.

Further: Gov. Ellis makes a studied effort to place "Black Republicans, Freesoilers and Oppositionists" upon the same footing, as holding the same opinions and advocating the same measures. If there were no insinuated falsehood in this of which the gentleman should be ashamed, there is impolicy in it, of which the Governor ought not to have been guilty; for, if he is believed at all by the Black Republicans and Freesoilers, the effect must be to encourage them with the false and delusive hope that the Oppositionists of North Carolina are their friends, which no man with either patriotism or honesty can assert or believe.

Once more: Gov. Ellis said—"The ancient office seekers who met here on the 22d of February last, nominated two candidates for the Presidency from this State. There are already in nomination for this office, by this party, sixty-six candidates, and yet they say the Democrats want all the offices."

Surely no man who heard Gov. Ellis was quite so ignorant as not to know that this assertion about 66 candidates was a fiction. It is about one-sixteenth part true, that is, four persons are already in nomination, viz: Messrs. Graham, Hunt, Bell, and Crittenden.

And finally, (for the present,) Gov. Ellis said—"That party also advocates internal improvements, and yet they select a man to enunciate and defend their platform who has invariably voted against every railroad proposed to be built during his term of service in the Legislature."

We have not now a copy of the Journal to search out Mr. Pool's votes, but the Editor of the Western Advocate, who attended both the two last Legislatures as a Reporter for the press, and therefore had peculiar facilities for knowing, has a copy and says—

"It has been said that his record as to the West is very bad; upon examination we learn from the journals that he voted for the bill to allow county subscriptions to the French Broad Road, that he voted for the bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Rutherford Road, that he also voted for the Western Extension bill."

If the Governor of the State thus sets an example of misrepresentations of facts, what may we not expect from the less exalted organs of the party? The fountain being foul, the stream will not be pure.—Fay Observer.

Scarcity of Printing Paper.
A New York correspondent of the New Orleans Courier, thus writes respecting the scarcity of material out of which printing paper is manufactured, and the necessity of looking to some new source for a supply:

The demand for printing paper has brought a new material into notice, from which very good paper is made, and which deserves to be widely known to our southern friends. It is sugar cane, from which the juice has been pressed, after having passed through the rollers of a sugar mill. It is called, in the South, bagasse. On all estates where mills are driven by steam, refuse of the cane is used as fuel; but on those estates where horse-power is used as the motor, the bagasse may be had very cheaply. But, if this fibrous-texture may be employed in the manufacture of paper, we are led to inquire if there are not other stalks, leaves, or roots, from which this necessary article can be made. Florida, and other sections of the South, no doubt contain vegetable-textured materials, growing wild, which, on a proper trial might be found valuable materials for the production of paper. Every year the supply of rags becomes less abundant. Many of our paper-mills have for some time past, been supplied with linen mummy-rags from Egypt, but the supply from that quarter is on the decrease, and in a few years, we will find ourselves in want of rags, and, consequently, of paper. It is worth while to examine the southern wild shrubs, and bring the bagasse into use.

Late From Europe.
The annexation of Savoy to France has been definitely settled by treaty. The Reform bill continues under consideration in Parliament.

A squadron of four vessels, headed by the screw steamer Hero, is to escort the Prince of Wales to Canada. The London Times strongly recommends the Prince to take a tour throughout the United States, and feels sure if he will visit Washington and the President of the United States, he will be properly appreciated.

Mrs. Jameson, the authoress is dead. Florence Nightingale continues seriously ill. Prayers are daily offered for her restoration in the Garrison chapels.

The Municipal Councils of Nice have voted in opposition to annexation. The commercial treaty between France and England is in full operation. The Paris Bourse had been much depressed, but closed firmer at 67.90. The Armenian provinces voted in favor of annexation to France. The Pope of Rome has excommunicated Victor Emanuel.

A suit involving the title of the whole city of San Francisco, is to be commenced in the Supreme Court at Washington next Monday. The claim is made under a Mexican grant to a Catholic Priest, and the case rests upon the genuineness of the grant. There is a formidable array of eminent lawyers on the side of the claimant.

Latest from Mexico.
Pensacola, April 6.
The latest date from Vera Cruz informs us that Miramon had commenced withdrawing his forces from before the walls of that city on the morning of the 21st of March. Juarez's forces were so nearly out of powder that it was believed that if Miramon had remained but a little longer he could have captured the city.

On the evening of the 23d March the steamship Indianola brought to the anchorage of the city a bark, which she had captured to the Southwest, in the neighborhood of Alvarado.

The bark bore Spanish colors, and was professedly bound for Galveston, Texas. She gave as an excuse for being found so near a Mexican port that her compass was in a disordered condition. She is thereby suspected of being the third vessel mentioned in the intercepted dispatches of Gen. Miramon, as having supplies for that General.

The steamship Indianola has been purchased by Juarez, and placed in the service of the government.

What's the Difference?
A large portion of the Democratic party South say that Douglas is "no better than Seward;" whilst the Nashville Union and American calls him a "political gambler." Now we would like to know the difference in supporting such a man as Douglas and a professed Black Republican. The only difference we can see is, that Douglas would give the spoils of office to Democrats, whilst Seward or any other Republican would not. Is not that the only difference? We tell the honest yeomanry of the Democratic party that their leaders have no other motive in governing their political affairs than the spoils of office, and nine-tenths of them could be bought up any day for a consideration.—Richmond Whig.

Jedell Express.
EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
STATESVILLE,
FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1860.

Our Terms.
THE "JEDELL EXPRESS" is published on the following terms, from which there will be no deviation. Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly.
1 copy one year, if paid in advance, \$2.00;
If paid within 3 months, \$2.50;
If paid within 6 months, \$3.00;
If not paid till the end of the subscription year, \$3.50.

Juster Demands that—Like Values in Slaves Should Pay Equal Taxes with Lands and other Taxable Property.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.
FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN POOL,
OF PASQUOTANK.

Democrats' Opinions of Democracy.
The following is what Democrats have said of Buchanan-Douglas-Ellis-Democracy—as it was, as it is, and as it ever will be, so long as the party shall maintain power. We invite the attention of honest Democrats to examine the record. Not a word of it was uttered by any but Democrats, who had become disgusted with the corruptions of their party.

Senator Iverson, of Georgia, speaking of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and its consequences, says—
"The loss of Kansas was the legitimate and inevitable fruit of the Kansas-Nebraska Act."
* * * Even Gov. Pierce put over Kansas a whole batch of Free Soil Governors, and the present Administration has followed the example of its illustrious predecessor. Thus Kansas was lost to the South."

Senator Toombs, on the floor of Congress, said—
"I do not believe to-day, there is a corrupt Government under the heavens as that of the United States."

The Charleston "Mercury" says—
"To conclude the whole matter—National Democracy is corrupt, vacillating and false; it wears the garb of sanctity, that hideous demerit may be concealed; it woees but to ruin, and wins but to destroy."

Ex-Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, says:—
"In fact the Democratic party now in existence, is dishonest, corrupt and imbecile in the extreme, confessedly so. Party organs and party leaders openly avow it—the Washington 'States' had repeatedly charged it, and had exposed the peculations, frauds, and thefts of Government officials."

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, says—
"I would protect her (the South) 'from the authors of Kansas Nebraska Acts, * * * from the false protection of Non-Intervention, * * * from the Leconte policy which had not the wisdom even of Esop's cock in the fable—'from the Congress of England. Bills which stripped us of every particle of prestige which we had left. * * * Is the South is any portion of our country in a situation to rush into war—was invited by the President with three European and five American powers? Are we to be a grand Consolidated, elective North and South Imperialism?"

Hon. Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, says—
"We mean to disentangle ourselves from the thralldom in which we have been kept for years by an unprincipled gang of political speculators and blacklegs. * * * That the time has come for us to assume that position is made manifest by the progress with which the more patient and enduring in our midst have witnessed the scandalous and revolting corruption and foul dealing introduced in our party proceedings, under the direction and management of the few miscreants who claim absolute control over it."

The Charleston "Mercury" again says—
"The existing organization calling itself the Government of the United States, with its Abolition agitation and destitute, although no more like the government established by the Constitution than the Roman Republic under Augustus Caesar was like the Roman Republic under Scipio, will struggle hard for its perpetuation. Nothing but the instinct of self preservation, or the higher impulse of liberty in the Southern people can overthrow it. But the contest is inevitable—for it has been gathering for thirty years."

claim any opposition allies with such interests, and the evil disposed, vengeful and led by whom it is originated, defended and upheld."
Ex-Gov. Adams, of South Carolina, says—
"The proposed, hereafter, it seems, is to be National Democracy—to which we are indebted for the Proclamation—Force-Bill—Violation of the Tariff Compromise—the present Tariff—the Wilmot Proviso—the loss of California—the dismemberment of Texas—an Annual expenditure of seventy millions—annual disbursement of millions of dollars—annual disbursement of millions of dollars—the black catalogue, in hot haste to be enlarged and embellished by the admission of Kansas with less than thirty thousand inhabitants."

And Mr. Bryant, whom the "Intelligencer" styles the valiant young Cicerone of the South, while editing the "States," in Washington, last year, said—
"From the by ways and the highways of the Government, the common corruption sends forth an insufferable stench. Why should the people so patient? Why should the indignation of the Democracy?"

A Momentous Danger.
The fact is well-known, that an organization exists throughout the Southern States, whose Chiefs are leading and influential Democrats, with an avowed object to dissolve the Union, and with the Southern part, and a fragment which is to be detached from poor distracted Mexico, form a Southern Confederacy, which, when accomplished, will be governed by some military despot. The organization, the number of which is said to exceed 30,000, and oath-bound to never desert till they accomplish the evil deed, are scattered over the Southern States, holding within its charmed circle many of the most influential Democrats and sworn-in desperadoes, all eager for the enterprise. One statement goes on to say, "No organization of this kind has in this country combined so much talent with such immense financial resources, and under the present aspect of political affairs, we do not deem it too much to say that the whole nation may soon become interested in the ultimate labors of the K. G. C's."—(Knights of the Golden Circle.)

This doubtless, will be filibustering upon a larger scale, and more dangerous to the peace of the country, than was ever before attempted—the chief object being to break up the American Union! The expedition of Aaron Burr, was nothing in comparison with these plotters of treason against the Union. Oaths have been taken by thirty-thousand and more men banded together, who hesitate not to proclaim their diabolical intention, and who assert that the high Officials at the seat of the Federal Government, (meaning the President and his Cabinet officers,) Governors of States, and members of Congress, belong to the Order.

And now, we call upon Gov. Ellis, to deny that he has joined this oath-bound association, having subscribed and paid funds to advance the objects thereof?

Important Warning.
It is well-known that the citizens of South Iredell for years have desired a division of the County, for no other reason than the distance which they are forced to travel in attending upon the Courts and other public business, in Statesville, is considered too great, incurring the loss of much time and heavy expenses. We have been informed, recently, by gentlemen residing in the southern portion of the County that if a Railroad, passing through their section to Statesville were constructed, it would obviate all desire for a County division, inasmuch as there then would exist no great necessity for it. Instead of expending a day to reach Statesville, with the outlay of a horse, one hour by the train would fetch them to town, one hour land them at home, and at comparatively trifling cost. Hence the citizens of the southern portion of the County have subscribed liberally for stock in the A. T. & O. Railroad, in the belief that their fellow-citizens in the central and northern portions of the County would go and do likewise.

If this Road should miss Statesville, it will wholly disappoint their expectation and desires, and entirely fail to set aside the necessity that will still exist with them for a division of the County. We make this timely warning, as a matter of too great importance to be longer neglected.

The Raleigh Standard persists in declaring vociferously by the "Board of Mahomet" that Mr. Pool was a member of the Know Nothing party, without, however, advancing a particle of proof to establish the charge more than the Standard's usual assertion! Well, suppose, for the sake of argument that Mr. Pool was at any time a member of a know nothing lodge, what of it? The Order of Know Nothings, as we infer by what we have said published in the Standard—whose Editor must at one period have himself belonged to the order, otherwise he would not know so much of its pretensions, had for their object the preservation of the Union intact, an honest administration of the Government, the enforcement of the Laws of Congress, and Equal Justice to all the States. Is there any thing wrong in that? The Standard thinks so!—say so, when it condemns the American party.

Wherein has harm been inflicted upon the country by the American organization?—Were they ever in power? No; but they were too intensely American, to suit the views of modern Democracy. What party has held power the past fifteen years? Promising to save the country, and where stands the country this day! Upon the verge of dissolution and ruin! Who hath done this deed? O Democracy! thou art hypocritical and wicked as Beelzebub.

Railroad Spirit in Alexander.
We learn that the citizens of Alexander, unlike the farmers of Iredell, feel a deep interest to secure the A. T. & O. Railroad to pass to Taylorsville, and have subscribed \$25,000 in stock of the Company and will increase their subscription to \$75,000, or as much as shall be necessary to build the road, to Taylorsville. We can but admire the wisdom and foresight of our neighbors although their gain will prove to be our loss.

We have received the N. C. Planter for March. As usual the Planter is well supplied with a fund of valuable information for farmers. Price \$1 a year. Address the Publisher, at Raleigh.

Capt. Campbell and Lieut. Hill, of the U. S. Army, who had been sojourning among their friends in this place since their return from Utah, have received orders to join their commands and proceeded hence.

How Heenan and Sayers make their money—Hard over fast.
Why is killing like a confession. Because you unbars 'em.

One item, the printing of post office blanks, seems sundry thousands of dollars, it is proved, was paid to favorites more than the work was worth! We will give the testimony in this case next week.

A bill has passed the House, to prohibit polygamy in the territories.

The Spring Term of the Superior Court for Iredell, Judge J. W. Osborne, presiding, is in session at Statesville this week. The Charge delivered by his Honor to the Grand Inquest of the County, was able and comprehensive. The State docket was cleared entirely on Monday, and the Civil docket will be finished by Thursday evening, perhaps, owing to the rapidity with which his Honor dispatches business—Judge Osborne will do credit to the Ermine.

Hot and Dry.
The thermometer during the forepart of the present week was up to summer heat. Monday, the thermometer ranged as high as 86 in the shade, while a stiff wind was blowing from the South. The high winds that prevail daily has rendered the earth, very parched and dry, so much so that corn-planting has been quite suspended by many farmers.

Proceedings in Congress, with the exception of the developments making by the Investigative Committee, have little of interest. Mr. Buchanan wrote a violent protest against the authority of Congress to investigate his agency in manipulating the public funds for electioneering and other improper purposes, but Congress regards it not, and proceeds in the regular discharge of an important duty to the country.

The thermomometer during the forepart of the present week was up to summer heat. Monday, the thermometer ranged as high as 86 in the shade, while a stiff wind was blowing from the South. The high winds that prevail daily has rendered the earth, very parched and dry, so much so that corn-planting has been quite suspended by many farmers.

Rev. Daniel Worth was tried in Randolph County last week on the charge of circulating incendiary documents and using sedition language. He was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months. A new trial was asked for and refused, and the counsel for the prisoner took an appeal to the Supreme Court. The Judge offered to admit the prisoner to bail in the sum of \$2,000, but being unable to give security for his appearance, he was remanded to jail.

The Raleigh Standard offers itself to be terribly exercised and frightened by the ghost of Know Nothingism, once in a while, like a horse half blind starts at shadows cast by the light of the moon. Several times, the Standard has published what it says are the first and second Degrees of the Ritual, but pertinaciously refuses to publish the Third Degree. Why is this? We would much like to see the Third published also, that the people may know how to appreciate the truly conservative and Union sentiments contained therein, and understand what the objects of the Know Nothings were, aught. Will the Standard comply?

Examination at Olin High School.
The annual Examination of Olin High School, will take place on the 22, and 23d, May, next.

Col. B. R. Moore, of Salisbury, will deliver the Annual Address.

Rev. Thomas E. Mann, of the N. C. Conference, will preach the annual Sermon before the two-Literary Societies.

Blackwood.
We have received from L. Scott & Co. the above named periodical for March; it is one of a series of foreign periodicals published by them, and afforded at a much less cost than is charged across the water. See advert.

Hon. J. M. Leach will accept of thanks for sending us several Congressional Speeches that have been made by various members, chiefly Democrats.

See Thanks to Mrs. O. Gillespie for a salad of fine lettuce sent our family on Tuesday.

In what does the Governor's (Ellis) aristocracy consist, Mr. Express?

For taxing the land of the man in moderate circumstances, and exempting from equal taxation the slaves of the rich. Is not that a good sign for an aristocrat, Mr. Courier?

We will publish the List of Premiums offered by the Mechanics Agricultural Society for their next Fair, when we can obtain a copy. The paper containing it was abstracted from our office.

Supposed to be Killed.
As the mail train was coming up from Weldon yesterday evening, a man is supposed to have been killed in the following manner: The train was approaching Tar River bridge, when the engineer saw a man on the opposite end, but, of course, thought he would get off before the train reached him. Instead of getting off, however, the man stepped to one side and backed himself up against the railing, or wall of the bridge, supposing that the train would miss him; but unfortunately for him, his head was struck by the mail coach, it is supposed he was instantly killed. The train being behind time, did not stop for the matter to be investigated.—Raleigh Press.

Medical Examiners.
We see by advertisement in the Raleigh Standard that "the Board of Medical Examiners of North Carolina" will meet in Raleigh on the first Monday in May for the purpose of examining candidates for the practice of medicine. The act of the Legislature authorizing this Board provides that from and after the 15th of April, 1859, no person shall practice Medicine or Surgery, or in any case prescribe for the cure of disease for fee or reward, unless he shall have been first licensed to do so by the Board of Medical Examiners; though persons practicing in violation of the Act are not held guilty of a misdemeanor, but they cannot recover their bills by law.—Charlotte Democrat.

How Heenan and Sayers make their money—Hard over fast.
Why is killing like a confession. Because you unbars 'em.

One item, the printing of post office blanks, seems sundry thousands of dollars, it is proved, was paid to favorites more than the work was worth! We will give the testimony in this case next week.

A North Carolinian Murdered.
J. W. Shalington, recently of Wil-
son, N. C., was murdered a few nights
ago upon a steamer plying on White
river, Arkansas. He had in his pos-
session about \$3,200, for which it is
supposed he was murdered. He leaves a
family in Independence Co., Arkan-
sas, having recently removed there.

The North Carolina Medical Soci-
ety will hold this year at Wash-
ington, N. C., on the 4th Wednesday in
April prox.

OBITUARY.

Tribute of Respect.
The following preamble and resolutions
were unanimously adopted by the Second
Quarterly Conference, held for the Iredell
Circuit, N. C. Conference, Mt. Bethel Church,
April 7, 1860.

Whereas, Since we last assembled, it has
pleased Almighty God in His all-wise pro-
vidence to remove from our midst by the hand
of death, our much respected and beloved
brother, THOMAS L. TUCKER, who had been
for 35 years a consistent and zealous
member of the M. E. Church, serving his
most efficiently for 33 years in the capacity
of Class Leader and Steward, having the
cause of Christ and his Church at heart; and
a special friend to the educational interest of
our country:

Resolved, therefore, That in the death of
Thos. L. Tucker, the Church has lost one of her
most useful members, the community in
which he lived one of its worthy citizens, and
his family a stay and support, whose absence
will be sadly felt and long wept, and that we
fear his place in the Church and community
will remain a long time unfilled.

Resolved, That while we lay with submission
to this overruling Providence, we ever
pathos with the bereaved and afflicted
family of the deceased, and in their loss we also
sustain a share.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and
these resolutions be sent to the family of the
deceased, and spread on our minutes, also,
that copies be furnished the N. C. Christian
Advocate, and the Iredell Express, with a
request for publication.

WM. H. BOBBITT, P. E.
WILFRED TURNER, Secretary.

Markets

Stateville Market—April 13, 1860.

Bacon	0.12 @ 0.12	Feathers	0.25 @ 0.40
Beef	0.40 @ 0.50	Flour	1.50 @ 0.00
Butter	0.15 @ 0.18	Hides, dry	0.15
Coffee	0.14 @ 0.16	Green	0.06
Candles		Lard	0.11 @ 0.12
Tallow	0.20	Lard	0.12 @ 0.13
Adamant	0.25 @ 0.30	Molasses	0.40 @ 0.45
Corn	0.65 @ 0.75	Nails	0.06 @ 0.07
Chickens	0.10 @ 0.12	Peas	0.06 @ 0.07
Dried Apples		Rice	0.03
peeled	0.03	Salt	0.25 @ 0.30
Dried Peaches		Sugar	0.12 @ 0.13
peeled	0.10	Leaf	0.16 @ 0.18
unpeeled	0.03	Tallow	0.10 @ 0.12
Eggs	0.12	Wheat	0.90 @ 0.10

Charlotte Market—April 9, 1860.

Bacon	0.12 @ 0.12	Rye	0.00 @ 0.00
Hams	0.13 @ 0.00	Beans	0.70 @ 0.75
Sides	0.11 @ 0.00	White	0.75
Hog	0.11 @ 0.00	Oats	0.60 @ 0.65
Peewax	0.25 @ 0.28	Meal	0.85 @ 0.90
Butter	0.15 @ 0.18	Hides	
Candles		Dry	0.12 @ 0.12
Adamant	0.25 @ 0.30	Green	0.06 @ 0.06
Coffee	0.14 @ 0.16	Iron	
Lard	0.11 @ 0.12	Comm.	0.04 @ 0.05
Java	0.00 @ 0.20	Rolls	0.05 @ 0.05
Cotton		Lard	0.12 @ 0.13
Fair	0.10 @ 0.10	Molasses	
good	0.10 @ 0.10	N. O.	0.70 @ 0.75
Orlino		Su. Ho.	0.50 @ 0.60
mid.	0.09 @ 0.09	W. I.	0.00 @ 0.40
Flour		Nails	0.05 @ 0.06
Ex. sup.		Salt, sek.	1.50 @ 0.00
in bbls	0.40 @ 0.45	Rye	0.75 @ 0.00
in bbls	0.30 @ 0.35	Salt, sek.	1.65 @ 0.01
Superf.	0.30 @ 0.35	Ap. Br.	0.60 @ 0.07
Fine	0.00 @ 0.00	Peas	0.75 @ 0.10
Grain		Sugars	
Wheat	1.40 @ 1.42	N. Orl.	0.10 @ 0.12
Corn	0.85 @ 0.87	Leaf	0.14 @ 0.15

Salisbury Market—April 10, 1860.

Apples		Molasses	
Dried	0.50 @ 0.10	Cuba	0.35 @ 0.45
Bacon	0.11 @ 0.12	Musco.	0.45 @ 0.50
Peewax	0.20 @ 0.25	Nails	0.05 @ 0.06
Candles		Oats	0.50 @ 0.55
Adamant	0.25 @ 0.30	Tanners	0.50 @ 0.00
Coffee		Rags	0.24
Java	0.12 @ 0.14	Salt, sek.	1.65 @ 0.18
Cotton	0.10 @ 0.11	Sugar	
Corn	0.75 @ 0.80	Brown	0.08 @ 0.10
"Meal	0.75 @ 0.80	Crush	0.12 @ 0.15
Feathers	0.20 @ 0.25	Clar.	0.11 @ 0.12
Flour		Tallow	0.10 @ 0.12
"Bbl.	5.75 @ 6.00	Wheat	
"Sack	2.70 @ 3.00	White	1.25 @ 1.30
Iron	0.05	Red	1.00 @ 1.20
Lard	0.12 @ 0.12	Wool	0.25 @ 0.30

State of North Carolina, Alexander
County, Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.
March Term, 1860.

A. Carson and Gabriel Marshall, Adms., of
Jacob Douthett, dec'd.,
vs.
H. Johnson & wife Louisa, Thomas Roberts
a wife Elizabeth, G. Marshall & Mary J.,
N. J. Alsup widow of E. Alsup, dec'd.,
W. J. Douthett, L. A. Douthett, J. O. Martin, guar-
dian of H. C. L. Douthett.

Petition for Settlement.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that W. J. Douthett & L. A. Douthett, defendants
in this case are non residents of this State. It
is therefore ordered by the Court, that publi-
cation be made in the Iredell Express, a
Newspaper published in the town of Stateville,
N. C., for six weeks successively, notifying
the said Defendants of the filing of this
Petition and to appear at the next Term of
this Court to be held for the County of Alexander
at the Court House in Taylorsville, on the 1st
Monday of June next, then and there to
plead, answer or demur or this notice will
be taken pro confesso and said Petition heard
accordingly.

Witness, N. A. Pool, Clerk of our said Court,
at Office in Taylorsville, the 1st Monday in
March, A. D. 1860.

N. A. POOL, Clerk.
April 6, 1860, 10p for \$6

Dissolution.
The Copartnership heretofore existing un-
der the Firm of J. RINTELS & CO., is this
day dissolved by mutual consent. All
claims against said firm will be settled by J.
RINTELS.

J. RINTELS,
J. HEILBRUN,
L. DRUCKER.
April 7th, 1860.

Hoop Skirts!
At the New Store, in Salisbury, Just
received by Express, 50 Dozen of HOOP
SKIRTS, from 75 cents to \$2.50.

We sell Watch-stee SKIRTS, 12 springs,
at \$1.00.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS,
Salisbury, Mar 30, '60 17:3m

I want those indebted to me to
please pay a part at least by
April 1st. J. W. STOCKTON.

Special Notice!!

ALL PERSONS who purchase
their
GOODS with CASH!
are respectfully invited to give me

A CALL!!

I AM
Satisfied from long experience in

Business,
That a NIMBLE SIXPENCE is

Better than a SLOW SHILLING.

T. H. McRORIE.
April 5th, 1860. 18

NEW

Spring & Summer

GOODS!

I HAVE THE PLEASURE of announcing
to the Citizens of Iredell and ad-
jacent Counties, that I am now prepared to
exhibit a very Large and Handsome
STOCK OF

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY-GOODS,

of the latest and most Fashionable
STYLES.

Having been selected from the best stocks in
Philadelphia and New York,

with great care and special reference to the
wants and tastes of this community. My
stock embraces an unusually large and at-
tractive assortment of **LADIES**

DRESS GOODS

—CONSISTING OF—
Printed Jacquets, Lawns & Organdy Mus-
lins; Challie-Barge, Crapes-De-Paie, blk
and col'd Barge, Silk Challie, and
Fancy Silk Grenadine; blk Gro
De Rhine and Fancy Silks,
elegant white Barge
SHAWLS.

MANTLES AND LACE POINTS;

A very handsome stock of

Bonnets,

Trimmed and un-trimmed.

I HAVE
a very handsome and tastefully selected stock

OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING.

Shoes,
Boots,
Hats,
Caps, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, Queens-Ware,

Hand Ware, Cutlery, Sole-Leather, &c.
—ALSO—
A large stock always on hand of

GROCERIES.

ALL of which, will be sold VERY LOW
FOR CASH, or on Time to punctual-pay-
ing Dealers.

ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE taken
at the Market Price.

Confident that I, shall be able to offer man-
y inducements to all who may favor me
with a call—many stock of Goods was purchased
principally with CASH—and on the most
favorable terms. It will afford much pleas-
ure, to exhibit the same to all who may favor
me with a call. Returning my thanks for
the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed,
I, hope for a continuance of the same.

T. H. McRORIE.
April 5th, 1860. 18

New Store! New Goods!
IN
SALISBURY, N. C.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.

TAKE PLEASURE to inform the citizens
of Stateville and surrounding neighbor-
hood, that they have opened a NEW STORE
on MAIN STREET, next door to the Post Office,
in Salisbury, N. C., where they will constan-
tly have on hand a large and rich assortment
of

Dry Goods,

CLOTHING, BOOTS,
Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

Our Stock is very large and has been se-
lected with great care. We call the attention
of

Cash Buyers

to the following Goods:
200 latest Styles Dress Robes, from \$1 to \$10
100 pieces " Lawns, " 8c to 25c
300 " " Calico, " 6c to 12c
50 " " Printed Brilliant, " 12c to 25c.

Also, a large assortment of Embroideries,
Spring Shawls, Mantillas, Dusters, &c.

CLOTHING.

Coats, from \$1.00 to \$25.00; Pants, from 75
cents to \$7.50; Vests, from 75 cents to \$6.00;
Hats, 25 cents to \$3.00; Boots and Shoes, from 25
cents to \$7.50; Boys and Misses ditto, from 50
cents to \$1.50; Men ditto, \$1.30 to \$3.00; Ladies'
do 1.00 to 2.50; Boots, 2.25 to 6.00.

We have a great many other articles on
hand too numerous to mention. We intend to
carry on our Business on the CASH System,
and invite every one who wishes to buy
Cheap to give us a call, before purchasing
elsewhere. Come and try us!

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS,
Salisbury, Mar 30, '60 17:3m

EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR SPRING & SUMMER, 1860.

O. S. BALDWIN,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE,
Wilmington, N. C.

HAS made up the Largest Stock of Super-
ior Clothing ever exhibited south of Bal-
timore. There is no establishment in South
Carolina, North Carolina, or Virginia, can
show you a more desirable stock. The
COATS, PANTS and VESTS are equal to cus-
tom work. The style adopted—the newest
PARIS PATTERNS—being entirely unlike
"shop" trash usually offered ready-made.
We sell no garment that we cannot warrant
perfect, as to workmanship, cut and style.
A gentleman may drop into our house, and
in a few minutes be handsomely fitted out to
a Sunday suit, or a Business, as fine as can
be made to measure, and at TWENTY-FIVE
PER CENT. by so doing.

Those who purchase with care to measure,
are informed that we have the BEST
CUTTER in the country, and keep the largest
assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and
Vestings in the State—especially for ordered
work.

Gentlemen, it will pay you to patronize
BALDWIN, of Wilmington, N. C.
Mar 30, '60 17:3m

COUNTRY MERCHANTS CAN FIND

THE LARGEST STOCK OF TRUNKS

IN NORTH OR SOUTH CAROLINA, AT
Baldwin's
GREAT METROPOLITAN
Trunk Manufactory,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
\$5,000 WORTH OF SOLE LEATHER
TRAVELING TRUNKS, made
to special order, and warranted superior to
any others in the market—at ten per cent.
advance from manufacturer's prices—now
landing from various shippers.

LADIES' TRUNKS.

A NEW STYLE—the latest French novel-
ty—the most completely arranged ever intro-
duced in any market. A few dozen ordered,
and will be received by 25th proximo month.
The very latest style of ENGLISH RETI-
CULE no lady will do without one after she
has seen them.

One Hundred Nests OF PACKING TRUNKS, at manufacturer's prices, \$1.25, and upwards.

Trunks at Wholesale.

We can offer extraordinary inducements
to Country Merchants. Our large sales and
exclusive Agency enables us to offer the great-
est bargains to the trade.

Trunks shipped free of charge for drayage,
and sent to any part of the city free of charge.
A large variety of TRUNKS for BOYS
and MISSES. Those who may be going off
to school can be supplied at very low prices
at

34 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
Mar 30, '60 17:3m

MILITARY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS.

CAN be purchased at New York Prices.—
Entire UNIFORMS for Companies, made
to order. Swords, Belts, Sashes, and
complete equipments, at lowest prices, furnis-
hed by
O. S. BALDWIN,
Wilmington, N. C.

Walking Canes and Umbrellas, AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

MUCH the Largest Stock—superior Goods
—very low prices, at
BALDWIN'S,
Wilmington, N. C.

PISTOLS,

OF ALL the approved Styles. TWENTY-
FIVE per cent lower than is generally
asked for them. We have agencies, and sell
ten per cent. advance from manufacturer's
prices, at
BALDWIN'S,
Wilmington, N. C.

HIDE, OIL, AND LEATHER STORE.

D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS,
No. 31 & 33 Third street,
Between Market and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,
Dry and Green Salted Patina Kips, Tanners'
Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools
At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms.

All kinds of Leather in the rough
wanted, for which the highest market price
will be given in cash, or in exchange for
hides. Leather stored free of charge and
sold on commission.

Land and Lime Quarry FOR SALE.

OFFER for sale 350 Acres of Land
on Battle Run, known as the Alexander
Word plantation; containing about 50 acres
of good bottom land; in all about 125 acres
of cleared land; with an inexhaustible
Lime Quarry.

Persons wishing to see the lands and Lime
Quarry, can be shown the same by calling
on Wm. Pool, who lives on the premises.

The Land and Lime Quarry is situated with-
in 4 miles of the Catawba River Station. It
not sold privately will be offered at public
sale on Tuesday, the 17th April next, at the
Court House in Newton. Terms made easy.
mar 20:17:45 H. CANSLER.

Notice!

To Fox-hunters & other Sportsmen.

HAVING enclosed a body of land for the
purpose of giving Sheep, notice is here-
by given that I will prosecute as trespassers,
all persons hunting on my grounds with dogs,
and for the benefit of such dogs, as rove with
their owner, I shall keep medicated moun-
tains of meat deposited through my grounds.

JNO. DAVIDSON.
March 30 '60 17:3m

5,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.

AT THE ROWAN MILLS,
5,000 Bushels Good Wheat,
For which Salisbury Cash Prices will be
paid. Call and see me before you sell.

O. G. FOARD.
Nov. 18, 1859. 49:4f

FOR FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, PEAS, Dried Fruit, Beans, Linsey, Hides, Fats, and Feathers, Beeswax, Rags, Lard & Butter, and for all other kinds of Country Produce, the very highest market Price will be paid for them at

WALLACE & ELIAS.

10 TONS SUPER PHOSPHATE OF
LIME, for Sale by
Oct. 21:59. T. H. McRORIE.

Good Fresh CLOVER SEED
FORWARD GRASS SEED, for
Sale by
J. W. STOCKTON.

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS GOOD WHITE
WHEAT, for which the highest
Cash price will be paid.
10,000 Bushels of Corn.
Apply to
J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.
Nov. 1, '59. 14:4f

Grand Opening OF

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

At the NEW CASH STORE of
WALLACE & ELIAS;

Where they are receiving daily the Latest Styles of Fancy DRY GOODS. Consisting of
Beautiful SILKS,
TISSUES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
MUSLINS,
& CALICOES

A Beautiful Assortment of the Latest Fashions of Mantillas, shawls and Man-
tels; Fine Bonnets, and the best qualities of Ladies and Misses

SHOES and GAITERS.

A large quantity of LINENS, LONG CLOTHS and SHEETINGS for Family use. EM-
BROIDERIES and HOSIERY at low figures.

A Splendid Assortment of
SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING,
for Gent's, Youth's and Boy's wear. HATS, CAPS, and the Best BOOTS & SHOES
always kept on hand.

A very large assortment of
Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Drugs,
Medicines, & Lardery and Jewelry;

and many other articles too numerous to mention: To all of which we most respectfully so-
licit the patronage of the Public in general, and we are sure that nobody can compete with
us in giving Bargains, as our MOTTO is
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Come one, come all to the NEW CASH STORE of
WALLACE & ELIAS,
March 9, 1860, 4f next door to the "Iredell Express" Office.

MILLINER AND MANTUA MAKER.

MRS. MARY W. RUTLEDGE.

Would respectfully inform the
Citizens of Stateville and the
vicinity, that she is now pre-
pared to execute all orders in
the above line, in a neat and
fashionable style, on the short-
est notice. She hopes from
long experience in the business,
to be able to please all who may favor her
with their patronage.

All orders from a distance punctually at-
tended to.

Residence, the house formerly occupied by
Mr. A. Moore, opposite the College.
March 23 '60 16:4f

Cheap Tin-Ware!

JAMES P. FLANNAGAN, at the Sign of the
BIG COFFEE-POT.

Keeps a good assortment of TIN, made of
the very best material, and is selling at Whole-
sale and Retail, Lower than the lowest, and
Cheaper than the cheapest.

ROOFING & GUTTERING

and all JOBS in his line will be done in the
most approved manner.

JAMES P. FLANNAGAN,
Stateville, March 23, 1860 16:3m

Dwelling House for Rent.—The Dwelling House and Lot belonging to Mr. R. Wallace, at present occupied by Mr. Wallace, will be for rent from the 1st of April next.

For terms apply at the Store of
WALLACE & ELIAS.
mar 23

C. M. & G. LINES, Manufacturers and Dealers in HEAVY DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS, SINGLE-SOLED BROGANS, GENTS' KIP BROGANS, AND OXFORD TIES, AT WHOLESALE, Thomasville, N. C.

Particular attention paid to Double-Soled
Brogans, for negro wear, which are warrant-
ed to do good service at a

Low Price.

The patronage of the Southern people is
respectfully solicited to this Home Establish-
ment, with the assurance that every article
sold by us, shall be of a good quality, and at
a Moderate Price.

March 16:59 15:1y

J. SHELLEY, MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' FINE SHOES.

BOOTS & GAITERS,
THOMASVILLE, N. C.

Which he sells at Wholesale
Orders for Shoes by the quantity promptly
attended to.
mar 16:59 15:1y

M'LEAN HOUSE,

